

TENTH YEAR.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1893.

NUMBER 3374.

GROVER AS USURPER

Minority Report on Hawaiian
Affair States Cleveland

INVADERS RIGHTS OF CONGRESS

It Has Violated the Laws of Nations
and His Acts Are Contrary to
the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—There will be a full day in the house of representatives on Hawaiian matters on Friday next in all probability. It is the present understanding that the majority and minority resolutions of the committee on foreign affairs on the Hawaiian situation will be taken up on that day for discussion and action. There will be no report from the majority committee. The substitute is for the Hitt and Boutelle resolutions, as agreed to by the foreign affairs committee on the last day but one of the session before the holiday recess. The chairman, Representative McCrea, had no time to prepare a report other than a formal announcement of the committee's action and its recommendation that the substitute be passed. Mr. McCrea has since added an appendix containing a portion of the correspondence upon the Hawaiian question, including those documents which will probably be most in demand in the course of debate. The other material which would naturally have been included in the committee's report, Mr. McCrea will use in a speech on the subject.

Aggressive Minority Report.

The report of the minority is an aggressive document, prepared by Henry Storer of Ohio at the request of Mr. Hitt. It also signed by Messrs. Hitt of Illinois, Harner of Pennsylvania, Blair of New Hampshire, Dwyer of Massachusetts and Van Vorhis of New York, constituting the entire republican minority of the committee on foreign affairs. The report narrates the incidents of Mr. Blount's appointment, three days after Mr. Cleveland's accession to office, while the senate was in session, quotes the instructions given him, and asserts that in this appointment the president ignored the plain language of the constitution defining and limiting his powers. It proceeds as follows: "It is unwritten but universally accepted law that no administration of any representative government over another representative government, or a proceeding administration, for in so doing it would attack its own government. While we think it clear that Minister Stevens' conduct was not only justifiable and necessary, but praiseworthy and patriotic, this is no time to discuss that subject. A resolution that the house should investigate the occurrences in Hawaii in January, 1893, so as to hear both sides of the question before a committee in which both political parties might be represented, offered by a member of the minority, has been considered."

Democratic Partnership.

"It has been left to the majority of the committee, in their zeal to attack the former administration, rather than to defend the present one, to pre-judge without hearing, to vilify without examination, to ignore a resolution to investigate and to condemn without investigating. To charge a minister plenipotentiary of the United States with fraud, falsehood and wilful violation of the law on the strength of Mr. Blount's activity and his recommendation alone, is all that the majority of the committee can find in this great subject worthy of their attention. The committee's action given him, Mr. Willis is informed that the provisional government, to which he was to deliver his credentials, was not established by the Hawaiian people or with their consent, nor has it existed with their consent."

Hawaiian Policy Outlined.

"Mr. Willis was to notify the queen that the president would not send back to the senate to treat with her on March 3. He was to inform the queen when reinstated, that the president expected her to grant entire amnesty to all those connected with the provisional government, so they should be deprived of no rights or privileges. Having secured the queen's assent to this policy, Mr. Willis was to advise the executive of the provisional government of the president's determination of the question which their action and that of the queen had devolved upon him, and that they are expected to promptly relinquish their constitutional authority. The false news of the situation thus created by giving secret instructions to a minister of the United States to intrigue and negotiate for the overturn of a government to which he had been formally accredited does not seem to have struck the administration."

Cleveland Had No Authority.

"What right the president supposed he had to impose terms upon an independent government which he was about to reinstate on the very ground that it must remain an independent government and still assume to issue commands that it was a condition precedent to be made a condition precedent is difficult to say. Where would exist the independence of Hawaii under this decree from the president of the United States? It would have become a protectorate of the United States, not in name, but in reality; not by law, but through the president's sole decision and decree. The ex-queen was evidently distrustful of the influence or power of the president and asked what assurance she would have for a faithful carrying out of the scheme on the part of the administration. What assurance could she have for the carrying out of the scheme in the form of a request, the answer true, but tardy, was telegraphed Mr. Willis on December 3, the day before the opening of congress. You will say that the president cannot use force without the authority of congress. The dispatches of Mr. Willis, however, have been obtained the above answer are not yet obtainable by congress. What was their substance may be divined."

Attempts to Coerce Hawaiians.

"Here was an American minister not only unempowered, but secretly instructed, to threaten and coerce the government to which he was accredited, into yielding peacefully to a restoration of a monarchy which was an abomination. This is not the far reaching and dignified course which should be pursued by the diplomacy of the United States of America. There is no question here before us of agreement, but of a forcible seizure of the property of Minister Stevens' administration, for so to that we know only one side prepared by an agent hostile to the administration of which Mr. Stevens formed a part. The issue is directly before the house, whether to approve and commend the course of the present administration as disclosed by itself. If a president, with the consent of the senate, can send a minister plenipotentiary to supersede a minister, leaving the latter only routine duties, he may do it in Great Britain or in Germany as well as in the Hawaiian islands."

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Cleveland Not Sustained. "It is a significant fact that thus far no resolution, in either house of congress, has been introduced approving the opinion of the secretary of state or endorsing the president's action. When the majority are prepared to carry out the president's policy, it must proceed by legislation. Until that is done the country must take it for granted that the president is not to be approved by his party. After a review and consideration of the course of this administration, as appears from its own records, the minority of your committee have in hesitation in recommending the adoption of the following substitute for the resolution reported by the majority:

What the Committee Recommend. "Whereas, executive communications to congress disclose that the executive department has been furnishing to a minister plenipotentiary of the United States secret instructions to conspire with the president and agents of a deposed and discarded monarchy for the overthrow of a friendly republican government, duly recognized by all the civilized nations, to which said minister was accredited and to which his public instructions pledged the good faith and fidelity of the president, the committee and the people of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this house that any such intervention by the executive of the United States, its civil or military representatives or officers, without authority of congress, is a dangerous and unwarranted invasion of the rights and dignities of the congress of the United States and a violation of the laws of nations; and, further, that the manner of such attempted intervention by the executive and methods used are unworthy of the executive department of the United States, while the confessed intent of such intervention is contrary to the policy and tradition of the republic and the spirit of the constitution."

TO ARBITRATE DISPUTES

Gresham's Letter to Poincaré on
the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A cablegram from London says that further correspondence relating to United States proposals for settlement of international disputes was held before the house of commons, including a letter from Secretary Gresham. Following is the text of the letter referred to:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Dec. 4, 1893.

His Excellency, Sir Julian Pauncefote: With regard to your note of August 9, 1893, of which acknowledgment has hitherto been unavoidably deferred, I am very glad to be able to inform you that the president will feel great satisfaction in bringing to the knowledge of the congress in his forthcoming annual message, the resolution of the house of commons of the fifteenth of July last, whereby that high body expressed its cordial sympathy with the action taken by the senate and house of representatives in the concurrent resolutions of February 14-April 3, 1893, requesting the president to invite from time to time, as it occasion may arise, negotiations with any government which the United States may have, diplomatic relations, to the end that any difference or disputes arising between the two governments, which cannot be adjudged by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means, manifesting the hope that her majesty's government will lend their cordial co-operation to the government of the United States, upon the basis of this concurrent resolution of congress, the house of commons has afforded a most gratifying proof of their attention to the subject and in the settlement of international disagreements by honorable resort to impartial arbitration—a mode of adjustment of which the United States and Great Britain have by mutual accord given to the world conspicuous illustration on the subject of the Panama canal."

"I have the honor to be, Mr. Ambassador, with the highest consideration

"Your obedient servant,

"W. Q. GRESHAM."

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS

Ohio Republicans Now Ready for
Legislative Work.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 30.—The republican caucus this afternoon nominated Bowdell of Warren county for speaker, George W. Thomas of Clinton for joint house clerk and John Malloy for clerk. The senate caucus elected Senator McCone of Hancock county president pro tem, Alexander Caine clerk, and J. W. Fuller journal clerk; J. C. Scott of Knox county, message clerk; and William W. Miller of Adams county, reading clerk. The house caucus elected Clyde D. Williams of Paulding, enrolling clerk.

Colonel Hoge Bounced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Col. J. Hampton Hoge of Virginia, appointed United States consul to Amoy, has been dropped from the consular service, as a result of the investigation of the charges against his integrity. Secretary Gresham has sent letters to Senator Daniel and to Colonel Hoge informing them of this action.

Harrison Will Lecture.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—Early in February ex-President Harrison leaves here for California, where he will give a series of lectures on international law at Leland Stanford university, and politicians are discussing the significance of the trip. The anti-slavery people, and also his friends, look for orations all along the line to the Pacific coast, and predict that when the ex-president returns his chances for re-nomination will have greatly improved.

In a Receiver's Hands.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—John MacLeod, the well known civil engineer of this city, was appointed receiver of the Ohio Valley railroad at 8 o'clock this evening, by Judge Barr of the United States district court. There were two applications made for a receiver, one by the Standard News & Mining Valley company and the other by the stock and bond holders.

Omaha to the Seaboard.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 30.—A special dispatch to the Leader from Omaha, Nebraska, says: The Pennsylvania railroad is undoubtedly reaching for an agreement to Omaha. This would place Omaha in a direct line to the seaboard, a connection she has worked long to secure.

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NEW CURRENCY BILL

Springer Confident Banks Will
Indorse His Scheme.

EXPECTS IT WILL BE PASSED

He Claims It Will Prevent All Danger
of a Financial Stringency
and Lower Interest Rates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Congressman Springer is very confident of his ability to pass his new currency bill. He says that when the people understand it they will heartily indorse it. He has given copies to the president and Secretary Carlisle and awaits their opinions. He says his plan is like that in vogue in Canada, except that it goes further and has the government guarantee the redemption of the currency instead of leaving it to the banks. He says that the bill, if passed, will not interfere in the least with the existing law and that bankers who prefer the present system may continue to operate under it. He believes, however, that they will prefer to operate under his proposed law. With such a law in operation the great stringency of last summer,

Ex-Senator Leonard Dead.

CLARK CITY, Mich., Dec. 30.—Joseph Clark Leonard died at his home, this city, yesterday morning, after an illness of nearly six years' duration. Mr. Leonard was born at Smyrna, Chenango county, New York, August 11, 1817, and



He was a member of the Michigan legislature and served as a senator in 1870-71.

he says, could not occur again, be-

cause when there is a demand upon a bank by its customers for currency the bank can easily obtain all it desires by putting up municipal bonds.

Under the plan he had exhausted all their government bonds they were at the end of their rope. He believes further that his bill will give to the people a currency so elastic as to meet every emergency, and that in consequence the rate of interest will be lowered all over the country. He anticipates some opposition from bankers because of the probable decrease in interest rates. The tax on the currency will insure its return to the treasury when it is not wanted. He declares that a new law is absolutely necessary, and that after mature consideration his plan will, he believes, prove the best. He says the unconditional repeal of the national state bank law is wholly out of the question.

Carlisle Wants Bonds.

The treasury department closed business for 1893 today with an estimated balance of \$80,000,000. The exact amount will not be known till Tuesday. This is a little better showing than yesterday, but very poor compared with former years. The balance last year was \$125,000,000. Not since 1873, when the balance was \$85,000,000, has it been so low as today. It is intimated at the treasury department that Secretary Carlisle will at once urge the ways and means committee to postpone the tariff bill fight till it reports a bill and the house passes it giving to the secretary of the treasury authority to regulate the treasury balance by an immediate loan. He will probably ask for authority to make a \$200,000,000 loan at 3 per cent, but it is believed that he will be compelled to content himself with a \$50,000,000 loan, and that he will have reason to congratulate himself if he obtains that much. No loan was made twenty years ago and the balance rose. But there was not the necessity for a big balance then. There was no guarantee to redeem the outstanding greenbacks in coin. In 1870 the guarantee was made, and today the treasury is confronted with the subject of redemption in coin, and then there are many big contracts and other obligations to be discharged. The situation is not exactly critical; it is simply uncomfortable, and treasury experts believe that if congress will speedily grant permission to Secretary Carlisle to make a temporary loan a fresh impetus will be given to the restoration of good times.

Comptroller Rehears Reports Today

that the bank statements this far received from the call of December 19 show that the banks have a large amount of currency on hand.

House Program Outlined.

Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee is hard at work preparing his speech for the opening of the tariff debate, but it has not progressed far enough for him to say how long it will take to deliver it. The tariff bill will be taken up in the house next Wednesday, the day congress convenes after the recess, but up to the present time no program for the discussion of the matter has been arranged. If the bill is read by paragraph the day it is called up the reading will probably consume nearly all of the day's session, and no speech will be made. If it is not so read Mr. Wilson will open the debate in support of the measure.

Representative Bailey of Texas,

who championed the opposition to the Torrey bankruptcy bill in the house, which was defeated shortly before adjournment for the holiday recess, is confident that the House will pass some sort of a bankruptcy measure before it shall finally adjourn for the session. "There

will be no involuntary bankruptcy about it," he said today, "that feature cannot be incorporated in any bill that passes this house."

The forthcoming report of Mrs. Potter Palmer will, it is understood, be a fitting crown to her efforts in behalf of women and the world's fair. The report will be very comprehensive and a complete history of women's work at the fair. According to a letter recently received from her she will devote the greater part of the winter to preparing the report and will not be ready to submit it till spring.

GANG OF THIEVES

One of Them Confessed and Implicated Others.

WALDROS, Mich., Dec. 30.—Officers searched the barn of Enos Hurlbarger in looking for goods stolen from the store of John McMillan of Prattville on the night of December 23. They were about to leave when Mr. Hurlbarger told them the goods were concealed in the barn. A warrant was issued for his son, Henry Hurlbarger, who came to Prattville last night and gave himself up and made a confession, implicating John Hurlbarger, young Hurlbarger claims to belong to a gang of thieves, and says he knows the parties who have committed numerous thefts in this vicinity.

Scheme of the Trust.

The plan is to buy out two-thirds of the saloon keepers engaged in the business. If some of the larger saloon keep-

Tired with the weight of humanity's life

With the rushing tide of the season's thrills,
With endless reproach upon "this year"
What doth it bear for thee
Out on the mystic sea
Fairest of blame, this patient, tired, and year?

But list! on the midnight air the bells

Peal out with mellow jubilation swell

Their welcome grand to the glad New Year;

And thou, my friend, doh hear
Their tones of joy and cheer,
Heralding the silent, untired year?

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